Copy for

HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE INVESTIGATION
Ideal Cooperage
Jersey City, New Jersey

TDD No. 02-8104-06

October 27, 1981

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Ideal Cooperage

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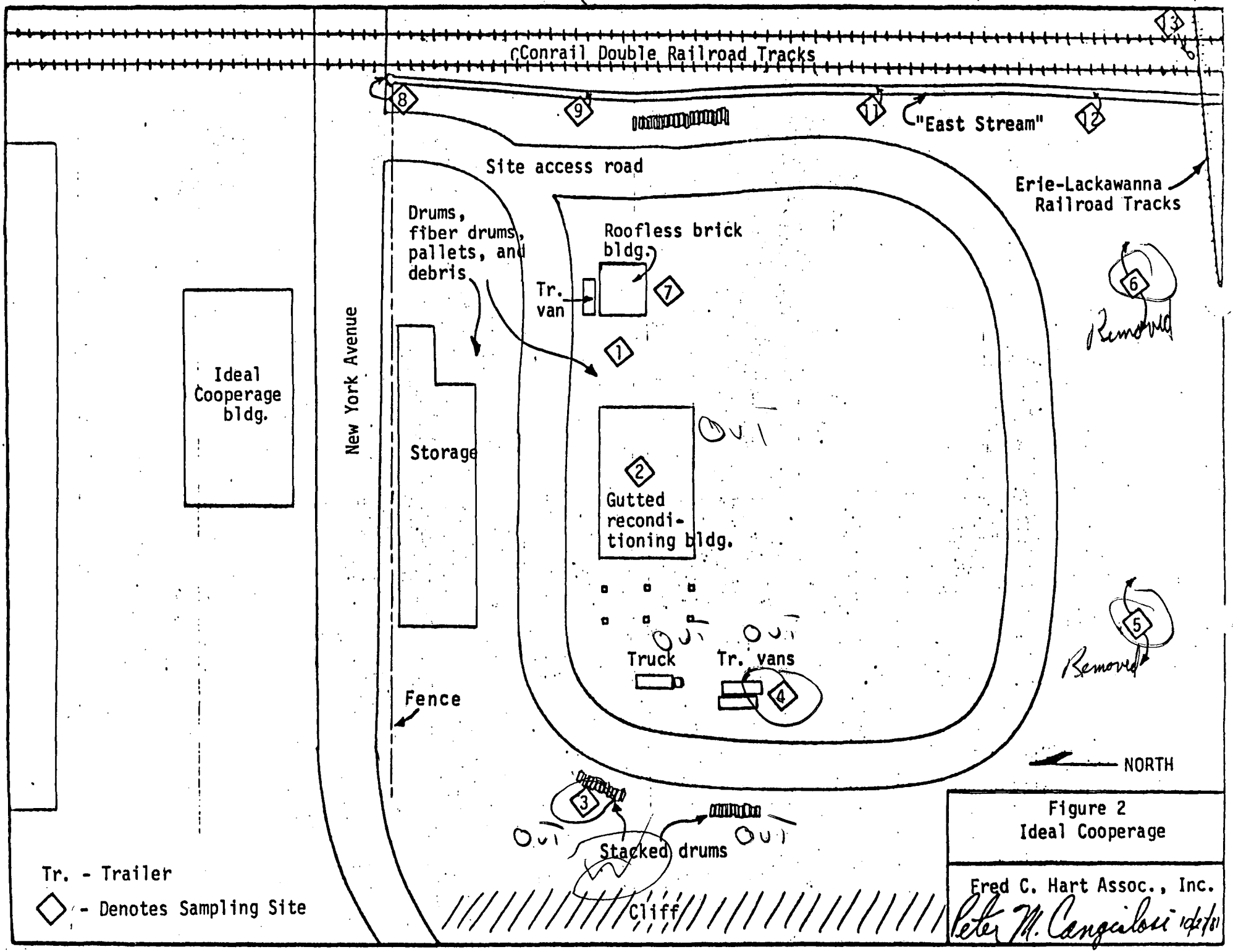
Doc 3-7


Conrail Double Railroad Tracks
"East Stream"
Site access road
Erie-Lackawanna Railroad Tracks
Drums, fiber drums, pallets, and debris
Roofless brick bldg.
Tr. van
Ideal Cooperage bldg.
New York Avenue
Storage
Gutted reconditioning bldg.
Truck
Tr. vans
Fence
Removed
Removed
NORTH
Stacked drums
Cliff
Tr. - Trailer
- Denotes Sampling Site
Figure 2
Ideal Cooperage
Fred C. Hart Assoc., Inc.
Peter M. Cangialosi 10/6/81

IDEAL COOPERAGE

SAMPLING SURVEY OF JULY 16, 1981

BY FCHA FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM

SITE NO.	SAMPLE NOS.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
1	MB 8186 B 0601	Soil composite of 3 pts immediately east and north of gutted building. 2 pts were black and sludge-like, 3rd point was drier and of varying color.
2	MB 8187 B 0602	Soil composite of 3 pts along water line of pond within gutted building. Sample was very muddy and black.
3	MB 8188 B 0603	Soil composite of 5 pts adjacent to west of line of stacked drums near cliff. Description of 5 pts: a) orange solids b) black and muddy, c) rust colored solids, d) brown and viscous, e)soil.
4	MB 8189 B 0604	Soil composite of 4 pts directly south of 2 side-by-side trailer vans. Dry soil and solids of varying colors.
5	MB 8190 B 0605	Soil composite of 4 pts in southwest corner of site. Many different colors and consistencies.
6	MB 8191 B 0606	Soil composite of 3 pts in southeast corner of site adjacent to site #5. Many different colors and consistencies.
7	MB 8192 B 0607	Soil composite of 4 pts immediately south of roofless brick building. Mostly brown soils.
8	MB 8194 B 0608	Clear water sample from double 4" pipes near railroad crossing sign at New York Ave. and railroad tracks.
9	MB 8195 B 0609	Water sample 15' downstream of 3' concrete pipe in stream water. Water was fairly clear but had a scum layer and small oil patches on surface.

RAIL ROAD PROPERTY

Table 1 (Cont'd)

SITE NO.	SAMPLE NOS.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
11	MB 8197 B 0611	Water sample from stream 100' north of Erie-Lackawanna track 20' north of oil seep. Stream is clear but surface scum is present (both oil and biota).
12	MB 8198 B 0612	Water sample from stream 30 yards north of Erie-Lackawanna railroad bridge adjacent to oil seep.
13	MB 8199 B 0613	Offsite running water. Appears similar to stream water between 2 sets of railroad track.

LIST OF TABLES

Peter M. Cangialosi
Sr. Environmental Engr.
October 27, 1981

BACKGROUND

On May 5, 1981 the Fred C. Hart Associates Field Investigation Team (FIT) was requested to perform a preliminary inspection and sampling survey at the Ideal Cooperage site in Jersey City, New Jersey. In addition, FIT was to determine the outfall of a stream adjacent to the east side of the site which was suspected of being contaminated. On May 12, 1981 FIT conducted a preliminary survey at the site. On July 16, 1981 a sampling survey was conducted in which soil and water-samples were taken in order to characterize site conditions. On the same date, a search was undertaken to locate the eventual outfall of the above-mentioned east stream.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The site, an inactive drum reconditioning facility lies directly west of a double set of Conrail tracks and directly north of an Erie-Lackawanna RR track. The site location is shown in Figure 1 and a site sketch map is provided in Figure 2. The property is bisected by New York Avenue with the southern section being the area of most concern. It is in this section that storage and reconditioning of barrels took place. The main reconditioning building was gutted by fire approximately 4 years ago. Subsequent fires have caused considerable damage to other smaller buildings and equipment including two trailer vans. Approximately 3000 mostly empty drums, had been stored at the site. The drums were both stacked and strewn over the entire site.

Ample evidence of spillage of residual chemicals from some of the drums has been documented by FIT. Generally, the site is in a deteriorating state and is not secure. On at least two occasions children have been witnessed by FIT or other government agents walking through the site. A more detailed site description is given in the Appendix in a memo dated July 20, 1981 from this writer to Mr. Wayne Pierre.

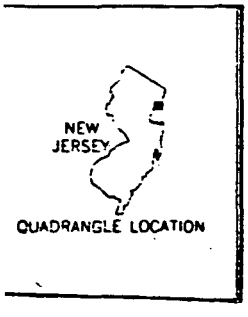


Figure 1

Ideal Cooperage

Fred C. Hart Assoc., Inc.

Peter M. Cangialosi 10/27/81

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

As shown in Figure 1 the site is located at the base of a 90 foot tall cliff which separates a residential neighborhood in Jersey City from a heavily industrial and residential area to the east of Jersey City and Hoboken. New York Avenue connects the two areas. The lower industrial area which Ideal Cooperage is adjacent to, includes the passenger terminal of the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad and Conrail's repair and freight yards along the Hudson River. The western terminal of the Holland Tunnel and heavily traveled Routes 1&9 are also located less than a mile away.

SAMPLING CONDITIONS

Sampling by FIT was conducted on July 16, 1981. The temperature at the time was 80-85°F and the weather was fair. Soil samples were sent to Rocky Mountain Analytical Laboratory for inorganic analysis, water samples were sent to Versar for inorganic analysis, and Mead Technology Labs performed all organic analyses. Soil samples were composites of soil or solid surface material (0-3 inches in depth) from 3-5 points in the same immediate vicinity. Sample locations are described in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2. Analytical results are given in Table 2.

DISCUSSION OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

A review of the analytical data indicates that a wide variety of contaminants are present at the site. Migration of some of these contaminants off-site via the east stream has also been established. Elevated levels of polyaromatic hydrocarbons, most notably: fluoranthene-1300 ug/g, naphthalene-1000 ug/g, benzopyrene-520 ug/g, anthracene-2400 ug/g, flourene-2000 ug/g, isophorone-5600 ug/g, phenanthrene-2400 ug/g, and pyrene-1200 ug/g were found in composite soil samples predominantly from the western and southern portions of the property (sites 3,4,5 and 6). High levels of PCB's-28 ug/g, phenol-110 ug/g, 1,1,1-trichloroethane-130 ug/g, and toluene-270 ug/g were also found in the same general area. In addition, inorganic analysis indicated high levels of

chromium-1800 mg/kg, cadmium-48 mg/kg, lead-2700 mg/kg, arsenic-92 mg/kg among others in composite soil samples over much of the site. Smaller concentrations of many other compounds were found throughout the site. This wide variety of compounds is to be expected since a large quantity of barrels, some of which still contained residual chemicals were processed at the site. From observations of the present condition of the site, it would be reasonable to conclude that waste management practices were deficient during the facility's operations. In fact, it was clearly evident that between the May 5 inspection and the July 16 sampling survey that an inadequate attempt was made by the company to improve the southern portion (sites 5 and 6) by simply bulldozing the area. At this time it is not known whether the drums originally in this area were removed or buried. A metal detection instrument employed during the July 16 survey gave inconclusive results concerning the presence of buried drums in this area. However, it was obvious that spillage originally in the area was not removed prior to bulldozing since many spots of different color solids and soils were still clearly apparent.

During both surveys at the site, visual imspections indicated that the east stream deteriorated markedly from its source, the two pipes near New York Avenue, past the site to where it flowed under the tracks downstream of the site. On-site observations by FIT personnel indicated that oily patches (some heavy), surface scums, high turbidity, and yellow sludge were present in the stream but absent immediately above the site. At two points, oil seeping into the stream from the Ideal Cooperage stream bank were documented. NOT ON PRIORITY NOT ON PRIORITY

In addition to visual observations, analytical results of the five stream samples also show contamination of the stream by the site. Of the twenty-nine organics found in the stream samples, only two showed higher values upstream of the site (chloroform and tetrachloroethylene). All others were much greater downstream indicating that off-site migration is occurring. Of the twenty-four inorganics found in the downstream samples all were found in much greater or equal concentrations to those in the upstream sample. Again this indicates off-site migration to the stream. Of particular concern is sample No. B0612 taken at one of the oil seeps to the stream. This sample showned a PCB value of 234.5 ug/g. This value strongly suggests that PCB contaminated oil is present at the site and presents a health threat since it is uncontained and is already leaving the site. RAIL ROAD PROPERTY

SAMPLE NUMBER

	B0601 0979	B0602 0979	B0603 0979	B0604 0979	B0605 0979	B0606 0979	B0607 0979
Fluorene			2000	.2k			.43
Phenanthrene			2400	.5k			.58
Dibenzo(a,h) anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)							
Indeno (k,2,3-cd) pyrene							
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo p-dioxin (TCDD)							
Benzidine							
Pyrene			1200				

ACID COMPOUNDS

2,4,6-trichlorophenol							
p-chloro-m-cresol							
2-chlorophenol							
2,4-dichlorophenol							
2,4-dimethylphenol							
2-nitrophenol							
4-nitrophenol							
2,4-dinitrophenol							
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol							
pentachlorophenol				3.1			
phenol						110	

PESTICIDES

aldrin							
dieldrin	.5			2.2			.06
chlordane							
4,4' -DDT							.03
4,4' -DDE							
4,4' -DDD							
Alpha -endosulfan							
Beta -endosulfan							
endosulfan sulfate							
endrin							
endrin aldehyde							
heptachlor							
heptachlor epoxide							
Alpha -BHC							
Beta -BHC							
Gama -BHC							
Delta -BHC							
PCB-1242	2.8[o]		5.0[o]	28.0[o]	5.6[o]		
PCB-1254	2.8[o]		5.0[o]	28.0[o]	5.6[o]		
PCB-1221	2.8[o]		5.0[o]	28.0[o]	5.6[o]		
PCB-1232	2.8[o]		5.0[o]	28.0[o]	5.6[o]		
PCB-1248	2.8[o]		5.0[o]	28.0[o]	5.6[o]		
PCB-1260	2.8[o]		5.0[o]	28.0[o]	5.6[o]		
PCB-1016	2.8[o]		5.0[o]	28.0[o]	5.6[o]		

Blank spaces indicate that the chemical was not detected.

Additional comments for this page are on next page.

	SAMPLE NUMBER						
	B0601 U979	B0602 U979	B0603 U979	B0604 U979	B0605 U979	B0606 U979	B0607 U979
toxaphene*							
Mirex							

VOLATILES

Benzene				.01k			
Carbon Tetrachloride							
Chlorobenzene				.05			
1,2-Dichloroethane					12.0	130	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane							
1,1-Dichloroethane							
1,1,2-Trichloroethane							
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane							
Chloroethane							
Bis (chloromethyl)ether							
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)							
Chloroform						1k	
1,1-dichloroethylene						46	
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene							
1,2-dichloropropane							
1,3-Dichloropropylene (1,3-Dichloropropene)							
Ethylbenzene	1k		2.4	.86	11.0	21	
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)			1.0	.02[c]	4.0	4.9	.02
Methyl Chloride (Chloromethane)		1.9					
Methyl bromide (Chloromethane)							
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)							
Bromodichloromethane							
Trichlorofluoromethane					7.6	57	
Dichlorodifluoromethane							
Dibromochloromethane							
Tetrachloroethylene				.01			
Toluene	1.2		2.6	.42	89.0	270	
Trichloroethylene				.02		1k	
Vinyl chloride							
Acrolein							
Acrylonitrile							

Blank spaces indicate that the chemical was not detected.
k - Actual value, within the limits of this method, is less than the value given
* - Less than 10 ug/l

Comments for preceding page:

k - Actual value, within the limits of this method, is less than the value given.
o - Sample contains a mixture of PCB's. Identification of the exact PCB's comprising this mixture is not possible. The conc. of PCB's in the sample has been estimated using those peaks common to 1016 and 1260.

BASE NEUTRAL EXTRACTABLES	SAMPLE NUMBER B0608 ug/l	B0609 ug/l	B0611 ug/l	B0612 ug/l	B0613 ug/l		
Acenaphthene		17					
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene							
Hexachlorobenzene							
Hexachloroethane							
Bis (2-chloroethyl)ether							
2-Chloronaphthalene							
1,2-Dichlorobenzene							
1,2-Dichlorobenzene							
1,4-Dichlorobenzene							
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine							
2,4-Dinitrotoluene							
2,6-Dinitrotoluene							
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine							
Fluoranthene		51	*	20			
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether							
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether							
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether							
Bis (2-chloroethoxy)methane							
Hexachlorobutadiene							
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene							
Isophorone							
Naphthalene							
Nitrobenzene							
N-nitrosodimethylamine							
N-nitrosodiphenylamine							
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine							
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate		110	350		12		
Butyl benzyl phthalate		43	*	130			
Di-n-butyl phthalate			*	110			
Di-n-octyl phthalate				10			
Diethylphthalate							
Dimethylphthalate							
Benzo(a)anthracene (1,2-benzanthracene)		43	*	11			
Benzo(a) pyrene		21					
Benzo(b) fluoranthene							
Benzo(k) fluoranthene		21					
Chrysene		43	*	11			
Acenaphthylene							
Anthracene		210	*	24			
Benzo(ghi) perylene (1,12-Benzoperyene)							

Blank spaces indicate that the chemical was not detected

* Less than 10 ug/l

	B0870	B0871		B0611	B0612	B0613		
Fluorene		54						
Phenanthrene		210		*	24			
Dibenzo(a,h) anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)								
Indeno (k,2,3-cd) pyrene								
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo p-dioxin (TCDD)								
Benzidine								
Pyrene		89		*	17			

ACID COMPOUNDS

2,4,6-trichlorophenol								
p-chloro-m-cresol								
2-chlorophenol								
2,4-dichlorophenol								
2,4-dimethylphenol								
2-nitrophenol								
4-nitrophenol								
2,4-dinitrophenol								
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol								
pentachlorophenol								
phenol					*			

PESTICIDES

aldrin								
dieldrin								
chlordane								
4,4' -DDT								
4,4' -DDE								
4,4' -DDD								
Alpha -endosulfan								
-Beta -endosulfan								
endosulfan sulfate								
endrin								
endrin aldehyde								
heptachlor								
heptachlor epoxide								
Alpha -BHC								
Beta -BHC								
Gama -BHC								
Delta -BHC								
PCB-1242								
PCB-1254								
PCB-1221								
PCB-1232								
PCB-1248					234.5**			
PCB-1260								
PCB-1016								

Blank spaces indicate that the chemical was not detected.
* -Less than 10 ug/l
**Presence of PCB confirmed by GC/MS

TABLE 2 (cont.)

	SAMPLE NUMBER					
	B0608 ug/l	B0609 ug/l	B0611 ug/l	B0612 ug/l	B0613 ug/l	
toxaphene*						
Mirex						

VOLATILES

Benzene			*			
Carbon Tetrachloride						
Chlorobenzene						
1,2-Dichloroethane						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane			37	38	21	
1,1-Dichloroethane			38	38	30	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane						
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane						
Chloroethane			*	*		
Bis (chloromethyl)ether						
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)						
Chloroform	33	16	12	12	*	
1,1-dichloroethylene						
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	*	180	280	220	100	
1,2-dichloropropane						
1,3-Dichloropropylene (1,3-Dichloropropene)						
Ethylbenzene			*	*		
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)				*	*	
Methyl Chloride (Chloromethane)						
Methyl bromide (Chloromethane)						
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)						
Bromodichloromethane		*				
Trichlorofluoromethane						
Dichlorodifluoromethane						
Dibromochloromethane						
Tetrachloroethylene	26	12	*	14		
Toluene			160	60		
Trichloroethylene	*	*	*	*		
Vinyl chloride		52	100	63	30	
Acrolein						
Acrylonitrile						

Blank spaces indicate that the chemical was not detected.

* - Less than 10 ug/l

SAMPLE NUMBER

INORGANICS	MB8186 MB7K0	MB8187 MB7K0	MB8188 MB7K0	MB8189 MB7K0	MB8190 MB7K0	MB8191 MB7K0	MB8192 MB7K0
Aluminum	6,000	3,000	360	2,200	2,100	330	9,000
Chromium	1,800	90	170	290	82	91	200
Barium	130	150		100	170	32	180
Beryllium							
Cadmium	21	6.9	4.8	17	34	48	1.8
Cobalt	66	37		25	16		150
Copper	39	12	11	270	62	90	9
Iron	8,900	10,000	980	2,200	960	420	10,000
Lead	170	320	2,700	1,600	620	1,300	60
Nickel	220	23		70	26		340
Manganese	200	420	21	120	180	34	190
Zinc	440	1600	5,500	3,200	390	220	260
Boron		12		15			
Vanadium	600	18		100			230
Calcium	7,000	11,000	2,100	6,500	7,500	600	18,000
Magnesium	10,000	2,400	160	2,000	1,100	120	26,000
Sodium	300	650	450	850	700	500	650
Arsenic	5.6	3.7	11	92	2.4		64
Antimony			2.3	6.6	7.3		
Selenium							
Thallium	1.4						1.2
Mercury							
Tin	230	78	240	86	67	17	85
Silver							
Ammonia							
Fluoride							
Sulfide							
Cyanide							
pH							
TOC							

Blank spaces indicate that the chemical was not included in the analysis.

New Jersey
Hazardous Waste News

Vol. I, No. 8, November 1981

UNIQUE SOLUTION FOR JERSEY CITY'S MAJOR HAZARDOUS PROBLEMS

Like other northern NJ cities, **Jersey City** has serious hazardous waste problems. They range from trash littering vacant lots to drum dumps oozing paint thinner to mountains of toxic trash in the PJP Landfill on the banks of the Hackensack River.

But **Jersey City** also has a unique resource for fighting hazardous waste problems — a Task Force On Hazardous Wastes that has forced the cleanup of some 90 sites in the past 18 months.

What's most remarkable is that Jersey City's Task force is made up of a single individual. His name is Earl Zela Aldredge, but everyone calls him Tex. Tex Aldredge walks with a cane, talks with a Texas drawl, chews tobacco, doesn't drive a car, never finished high school, refers to himself as a "redneck" — and has won 14 of the 15 hazardous waste cases he has brought to court. The 15th is still pending before the judge and Tex Aldredge predicts he'll win that one. "When I go to court, I prove my case beyond a shadow of a doubt," he drawls. "I present full documentary evidence, including photographs, and when I'm through the judge can only reach one conclusion — guilty as charged."

One of the major weapons that Tex Aldredge uses to force cleanup is S-412, **Jersey City**'s municipal hazardous waste ordinance. (See story about S-412 elsewhere in this issue.)

At 28, Tex Aldredge doesn't fit into any standard categories. He grew up in Port Neches, Texas, left school early (he later passed a high school equivalency exam), and became a locksmith. About 10 years ago he moved to the New York-New Jersey area, settled in **Hoboken**, then moved to **Jersey City.** He became fascinated with urban blight — the physical deterioration of the cities. Then he turned his attention to one aspect of urban blight: hazardous wastes.

Tex walks everywhere he goes. He estimates he walks 30 to 35 miles a day. Shrapnel in one knee caused nerve damage so he walks with a cane, but that doesn't slow him down.

In May, 1980, Tex Aldredge became disgusted with the hazardous waste problem. Nothing was being done about it, so he decided he'd do something about it himself. He approached **Jersey City**'s then-mayor, **Thomas F.X. Smith,** and explained what he wanted to do. **Tommy Smith** gave him authority to act on behalf of the Mayor's office and Tex Aldredge was in business. Within a few weeks he had been issued a gold badge, which he carries today, indicating he's a city sanitation inspector. "We didn't need to create any new authority. The authority already exists in every community," says Aldredge. "What we had to do was decide to act."

The mayor's office and, later, the City Council, created a Hazardous Waste Task Force — an unofficial body acting on behalf of the city without any city funds — and Tex began roaming the streets, taking careful notes, photographing what he saw with one of two Brownie cameras he carries with him always. ("Anyone who documents these things with a 35 millimeter camera is a fool," he says. "Too expensive, too heavy, and not necessary.")

For six months Aldredge gathered evidence. Then in December of 1980 he issued his first citations — summoning lawbreakers to appear in court and answer charges. He prepared the charges himself in devastating detail. He had evidence from land records, from tax records, from interviews, from federal water pollution permits, and he had photographs. He writes his notes by hand — his typewriter broke and he hasn't been able to afford to have it repaired. (For the first 18 months, he earned a dollar a year from **Jersey City**; his locksmith business kept him alive, but it went downhill when he started putting 60 or more hours a week into tracking down polluters; just last month he began earning $7000 per year as a part-time employee of the city.)

Some typical cases that Tex Aldredge has taken on include:

Ideal Cooperage at 3 New York Avenue: This former drum-reconditioning facility had hazardous chemicals spread all over its 5-acre site, 1000 feet from a major hospital. Soil samples on the site revealed lead at 2700 ppm (parts per million), arsenic at 100 ppm, chromium at 1800 ppm; isophorone at 5600 ppm. Isophorone is one of the most toxic members of a class of compounds called ketones; it is chiefly a kidney poison.

The "12th & Monmouth Site" — where the site owners (Conrail, the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Erie Lackawanna Railroad) had let 236 barrels lie in the dirt. The barrels contained phenols, toluene and methylene chloride, all highly toxic organic compounds. Tex Aldredge took the landowners to court and got a guilty verdict. The 4.5-acre site beneath the NJ Turnpike was then cleaned up.

The "Original Turnpike Dump Site" — Communipaw Ave., and 200 Pacific Ave. Here 60 cubic yards of soil, contaminated with water-soluble organic cleaning fluids, had to be removed. Zinc wastes at 200 Pacific Ave. remain to be cleaned up but Tex Aldredge is pursuing the matter and expects complete cleanup to occur.

"Turnpike Dump Site No. 5" — A site near the turnpike at Grand St., owned by Conrail, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad and by Central Jersey Industries. More than 100 drums were visible, with an unknown number buried in the ground. The barrels contained dyestuffs. The property owners are surveying the situation now, in preparation for cleanup.

In addition to tens of drum dumps like those described above, Tex Aldredge goes after violators of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which states that anyone dumping into surface waters must apply for a permit.

Tex Aldredge investigated the Jersey Smelting Co., found they had an evaporation pit into which they dumped liquid wastes containing high levels of lead. They had no permit; he convinced them they were violating the law; they changed their processes and quit dumping into the pit.

Ideal Cooperage was dumping wastes into a ditch that flowed into the Hudson River. They had no permit. Tex Aldredge convinced them to stop the illegal practice.

"Eighty percent of all cases can be solved administratively," says Aldredge, meaning without court action. "You've simply got to gather the evidence, make it clear that you're armed with the facts, and that you're serious. Most people don't want a court fight, especially one they have good reason to believe they're going to lose."

New Jersey Hazardous Waste News
Environmental Research Foundation
29 Pine Knoll Drive
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648

SAMPLE NUMBER

INORGANICS	MB8194 W071	MB8195 W071	MB8197 W071	MB8198 W071	MB8199 W071			
Aluminum	400	6,050	2150	1400	200			
Chromium	10	50	<10	70	<10			
Barium	20	290	170	180	90			
Beryllium	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2			
Cadmium	<5	<5	<5	5	<5			
Cobalt	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10			
Copper	<20	140	60	60	20			
Iron	100	22,060	11,400	20,900	3,300			
Lead	<40	400	160	160	<40			
Nickel	<20	20	<20	<20	<20			
Manganese	20	220	170	280	170			
Zinc	<10	560	220	180	30			
Boron	30	70	130	130	250			
Vanadium	<10	30	10	20	<10			
Calcium	15,700	25,300	32,200	34,900	47,900			
Magnesium	4,800	9,500	10,900	11,100	11,600			
Sodium	12,600	19,800	27,800	28,700	34,500			
Arsenic	<10	50	30	100	<10			
Antimony	<20[e]	<20	<20	<20	<20			
Selenium	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10			
Thallium	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10			
Mercury	<1	1	<1	<1	<1			
Tin	20	20	<20	170[b]	<40[a]			
Silver	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20			
Ammonia								
Fluoride								
Sulfide								
Cyanide								
pH								
TOC								

Blank spaces indicate that the chemical was not included in the analysis.

a) with a detection limit of 20
b) with a detection limit of 40
e) average of two replicate determinations

Ideal Cooperage Inc. HWTF Case # 1X001 1982 Aug 12

Jersey City Planning Board Cal. # Site Plan 27-82 App:Brinke Tranportation
Jersey Planning Board Meeting of Aug. 12,1982

Member	P	A	Y	N	A	NOtes
McCann						
Jeffers	✓		✓			
Avagliano	✓					
Sheehan	✓					
Bromirski	✓					
Scibetta						
Warlikowski	✓					
Lbrenzo						
Crisomalis						
Jackson	✓					
Battle						
Martini						

Attorney for Board _____
Attorney for Appl _____
Rep of URD _____

Wittnesses _____

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NOTES and COMMENTS

INDEX

CITY OF
JERSEY CITY

HAZARDOUS WASTE TASK FORCE

EARL ZELA TEX ALDREDGE
DIRECTOR

CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07302
(201) 547-4776

July 15,1982

REPORT

in re:Ideal Cooperage Inc. 3 New York Ave

On this date I received notification that last night two Jersey City police officers arrested Mr.Pascale aka as Monck for dumping of toic waste on New York Ave.Myself and Mr.Ted Metzer and Mr. Joe Buttich of the Division of Waste Management of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection check the drums they were all empties transported from the lower section of the property as part of the preprations for the decontamination of the property by the prosective purchaser .The purchaser intends according to Frank M. Culloo the real estate broker handeling the sale to decontaiminate the property and build a trucking terminal on it.

Earl Zela Tex Aldredge

Earl Zela Tex Aldredge

Ideal Cooperage
Jersey City, New Jersey

Inactive drum reconditioner with approximately 3000 drums (mostly empty). Main reconditioning building destroyed by fire in 1977-78. City of Jersey City is pursuing action against the owner George Monck for violation of local ordinances. There is extensive soil contamination and runoff into adjacent drainage ditch.

August 27, 1980	Site inspection by S&A revealling contaminated soil and runoff.
February 24, 1981	Site inspection by Water Permits Branch revealling severe chemical odors and possible buried drums.
March, 1981	Site inspection by Hazardous Waste Unit confirming S&A observations.
April 28, 1981	FIT tasked to sample contaminated soil and leachate runoff and to conduct a metal detection survey to locate any buried drum deposits.
~~July 1, 1981~~	~~Expect report of sampling and analysis conducted at Ideal Cooperage.~~
May 5, 1981	site inspected by FIT.
July 16, 1981	FIT sampling survey conducted at Ideal Cooperage. FIT team observed evidence of drum removal and bulldozing of southern portion of site. Ultimate disposal of drums unknown.
November 2, 1981	Ideal Cooperage property ordered fenced and posted by [redacted] Judge Davis of Jersey City.
November 20, 1981	FIT final sampling survey report received by EPA. Report indicated soil contamination and off-site migration of contaminants via drainage ditch (PCB's 234.5 PPB water sample) most significant [redacted] Drainage ditch flows into [redacted] nearby storm sewer and ultimately discharge to Hudson River. metal detection survey inconclusive.
October 21, 1981	Preliminary Mitre [redacted] report submitted by FIT. overall score 1.54. Low score due to unknown waste quantity, no groundwater targets, low surface water targets and no air monitoring data.

CITY OF JERSEY CITY

INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

DATE: Dec 14, 1981

TO: Whom it may concern

FROM: Earl Jeb Jex Aldredge, Director, Hazardous Waste Task Force

SUBJECT: NY Times article ~~errors~~ errors and misstatements
Printed Dec 13, 1981

1. A. did not state that there is a good probability of an explosion.
2. A stated that "a mixture of chemicals appear to be running from the site into the Hudson River"
3. A stated that "The site is moderatly contaminated.
4. I actualy stated the "The only fear I have is that we do not know all the facts about the site. So I do not know if there could be an interaction among the chemicals on the site. But as it appears there is only a slight chance of an explosion or fire.
5. A have no recolition of any statement concerning Thirst Roop
6. A stated that I would rate this site 34 on a scale of 100.
7. A stated that "There are many drums visable on the site and it appears that there may be some buried.
8. As for as the fencing A stated the city paid for it.
9. A stated "Since the facility have be fenced, there is less of a chance of public contact with the contaminates on the site

Jex A Aldredge

SAVE TIME — ANSWER ON THIS PAGE

DYE TEST RESULTS

In addition to performing a sampling survey, TDD 02-8104-06 also requested FIT to determine the final outfall of the contaminated stream. The east stream extends beyond the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad overpass but has no discernible outlet. A dye test performed on August 18, 1981 substantiated that the stream flows under the western most track of the double tracks, then flows south between the tracks and surfaces in a small depression under the overpass. The dye was not detected beyond this point. Later consultations with the Jersey City Engineering Department and Conrail verified that drainage from the depression continues between the tracks for approximately 500 feet to a storm sewer at Hoboken Avenue. The sewer then continues east on Hoboken Avenue and turns south onto Jersey Avenue and ultimately to the Hudson River just upstream of the Holland Tunnel. The approximate length of the sewer is 1.2 miles. During discussions with Mr. Neil Ferrone, the Conrail track supervisor in this area, he related that personnel under his direction occasionally were required to unplug the drainage between the tracks. During this work it is highly probable that these men would come in direct contact with the contaminated water. Mr. Ferrone was subsequently warned of this danger.

STATUS OF LOCAL AND STATE INVOLVEMENT

In Court Docket No. I-231, the Municipal Court of Jersey City has ordered that Ideal Cooperage freeze all of its operations associated with hazardous materials. In addition, recommendations are presently being made to the Judge presiding over the case to have the property fenced and posted and to order additional water, soil, and air sampling. There have been no actions taken by the state at this time.

APPENDIX

BASE NEUTRAL EXTR[illegible]BLES	SAMPLE NUMBER B0601 0979	B0602 0979	B0603 0979	B0604 0979	B0605 0979	[illegible]06 [illegible]9	B0607 0979
Acenaphthene			1200				
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				60			
Hexachlorobenzene				3.0			
Hexachloroethane							
Bis (2-chloroethyl)ether							
2-Chloronaphthalene							
1,2-Dichlorobenzene							
1,2-Dichlorobenzene							
1,4-Dichlorobenzene							
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine							
2,4-Dinitrotoluene							
2,6-Dinitrotoluene							
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine							
Fluoranthene			1300				
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether							.42
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether							.20
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether							
Bis (2-chloroethoxy)methane							
Hexachlorobutadiene							
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene							
Isophorone					5600	4600	
Naphthalene			1000	4.8	500	720	
Nitrobenzene				130			
N-nitrosodimethylamine							
N-nitrosodiphenylamine							
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine							
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	18	14	140	160	1000	160	1.25
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10k		75	11	53		.20
Di-n-butyl phthalate				9.1	35	10k	
Di-n-octyl phthalate				10	21		
Diethylphthalate				.2k			
Dimethylphthalate				6.3			
Benzo(a)anthracene (1,2-benzanthracene)			270				
Benzo(a) pyrene			520				
Benzo(b) fluoranthene				.5k			
Benzo(k) fluoranthene			540	.2k			
Chrysene			270				
Acenaphthylene							.54
Anthracene			2400	.2k			.58
Benzo(ghi) perylene (1,12-Benzoperyene)							

Blank spaces indicate that the chemical was not detected

k - actual value, within the limits of this method, is less than the value given